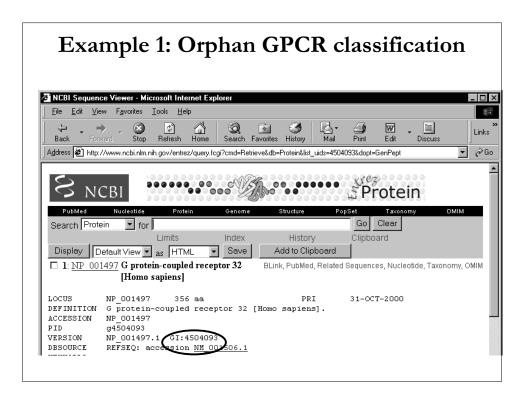
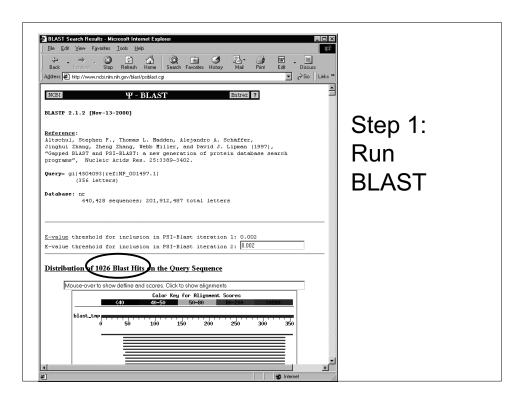
Phylogenomic analysis

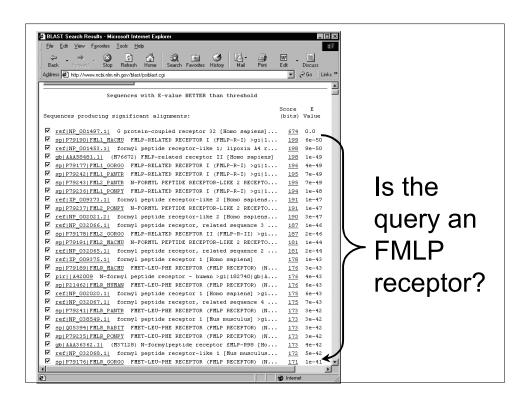
Kimmen Sjolander
Department of Bioengineering
University of California, Berkeley
<u>kimmen@uclink.berkeley.edu</u>
URL: phylogenomics.berkeley.edu
URL: alumni.cse.ucsc.edu/~kimmen/

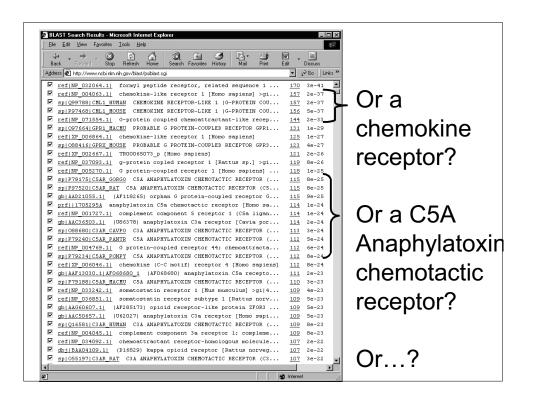
Homolog detection is just the first step

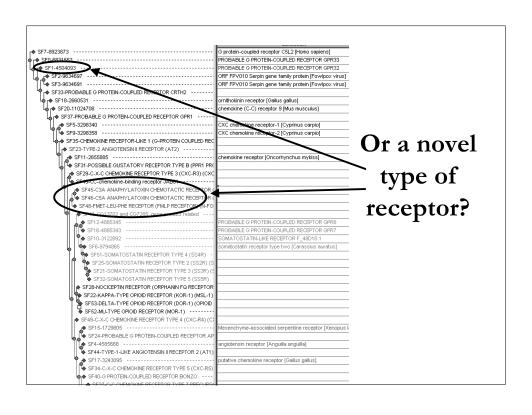
The phylogenetic context is critical

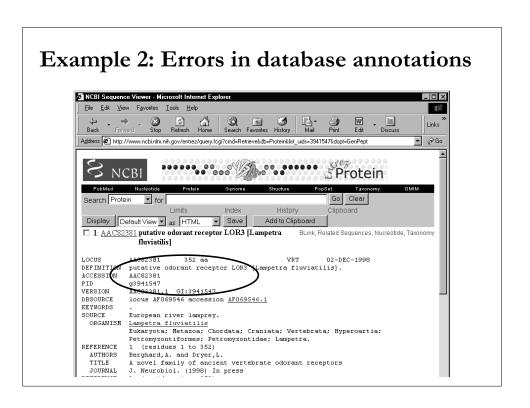




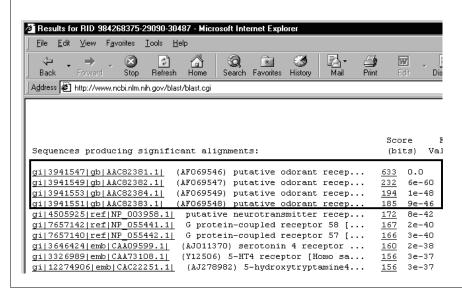


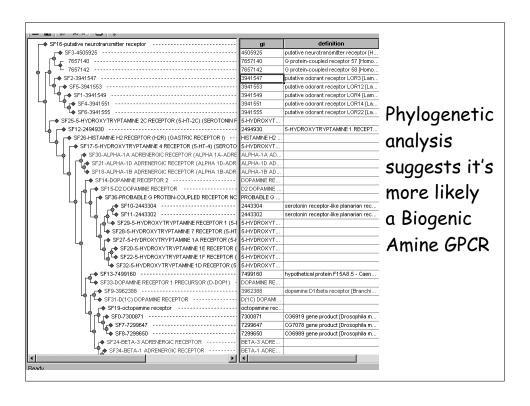






The top matching BLAST hits are also putative odorant receptors





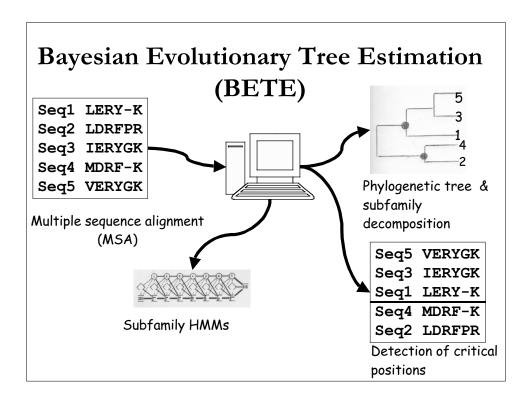
The phylogenetic context is critical

- For correctness of functional classification
- For identification of critical positions in molecules
- For structure prediction accuracy
- For detection of errors in database annotations

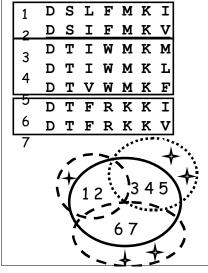
Process

- Gather homologs
- Generate a multiple sequence alignment
- Estimate a phylogenetic tree
- Find subfamilies
- Predict function, structure
 - Identify homologous PDB structures
 - Identify domain structure
 - Predict critical positions

Our toolkit



How to build Subfamily HMMs (SHMMs)

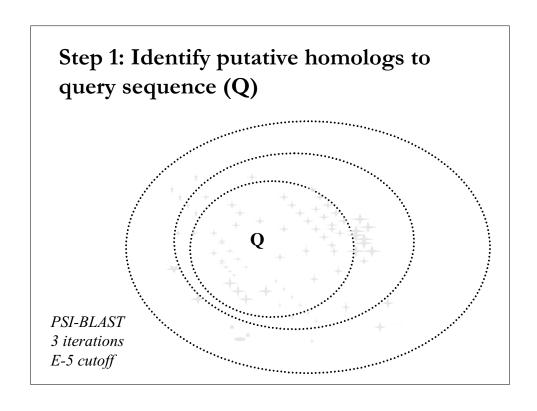


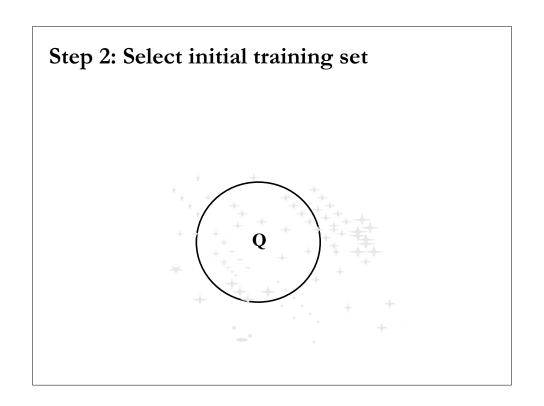
Share statistics between subfamilies where there is evidence of a common distribution. Keep statistics separate at positions where there is evidence of *divergent* structure.

Improved specificity, sensitivity, alignment accuracy

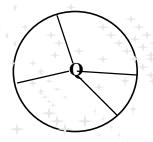
FlowerPower

Iterative clustering and alignment tool



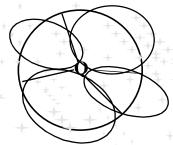


Step 3: Align initial set, identify subfamilies, and build subfamily HMMs.

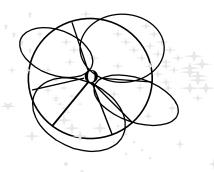


Step 4: Identify and align new homologs.

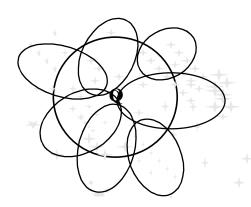
- 1. Search with subfamily and general HMMs.
- 2. Accept hits above threshhold.
- 3. Align accepted hits to closest HMM.

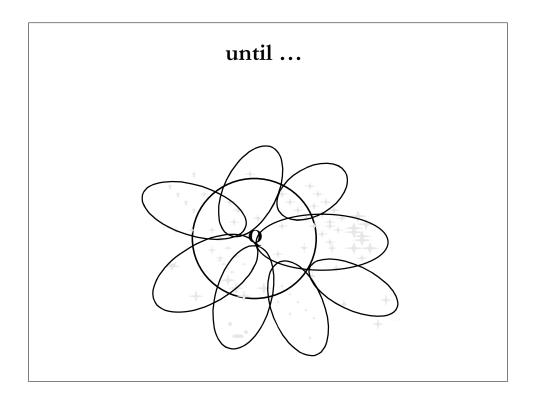


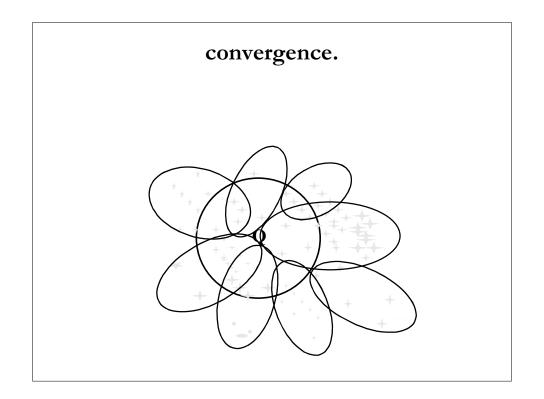
Step 5: Run BETE to identify subfamilies, and build new subfamily HMMs.



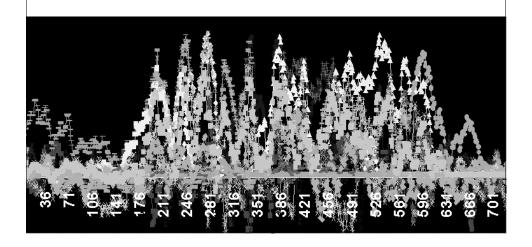
Step 6: Iterate

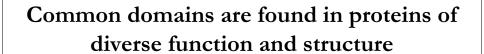


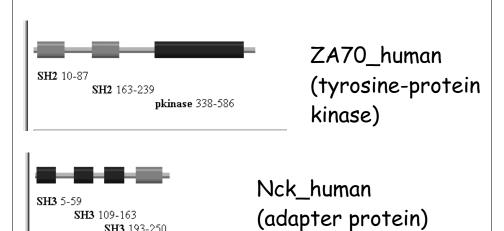




Domain Structure Analysis



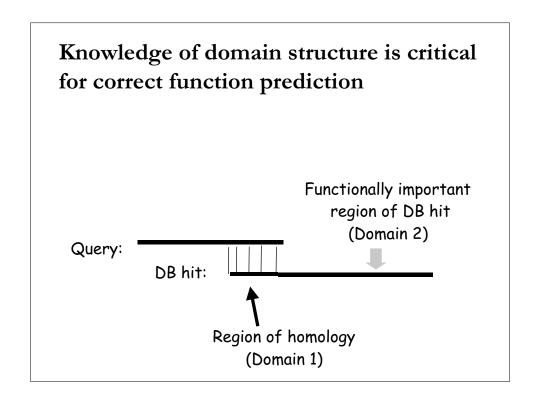


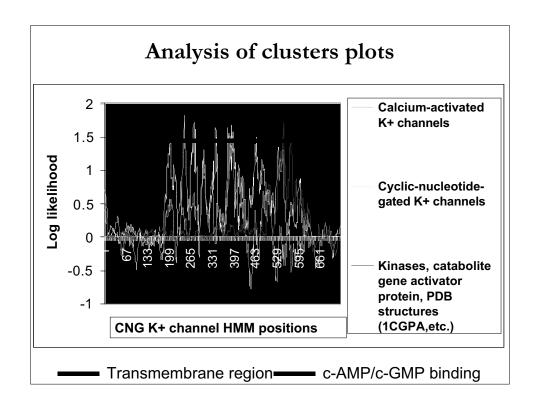


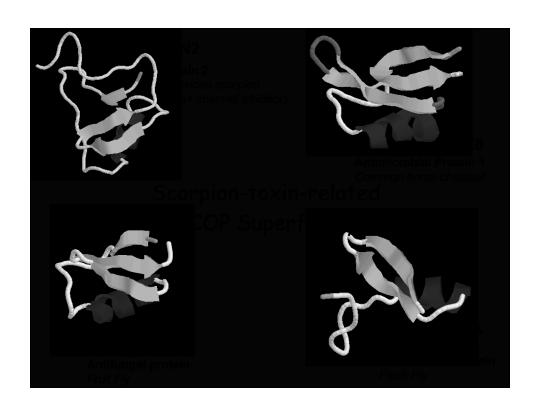
(PFAM domain identification shown)

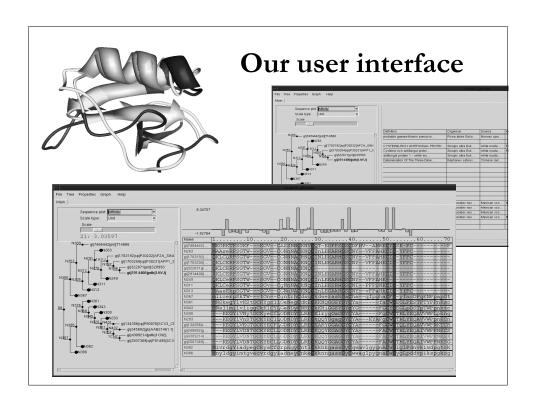
SH3 193-250

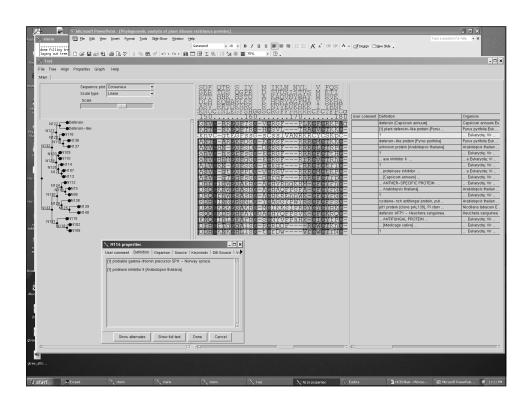
SH2 282-356





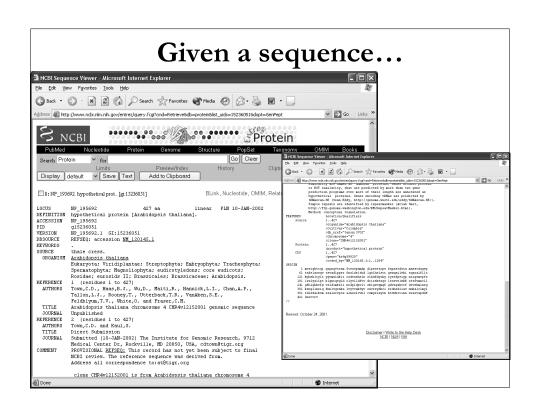


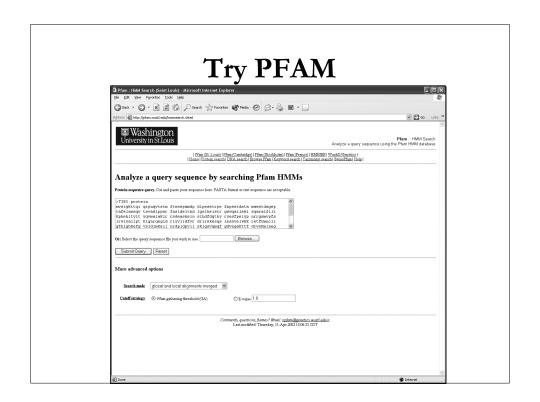


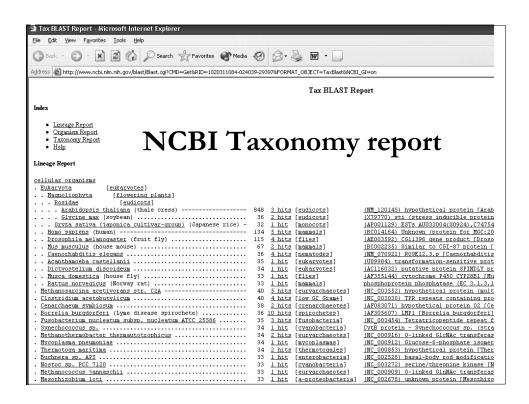


Analysis of TIR3

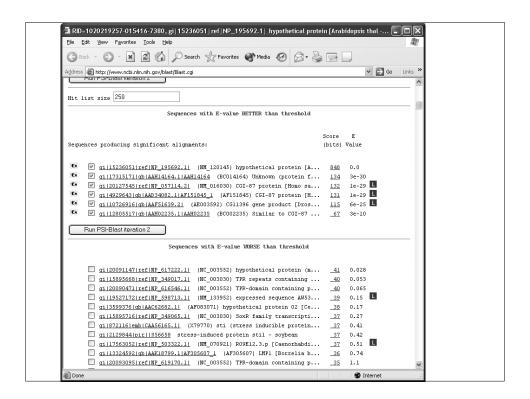
Arabidopsis Thaliana disease-resistance protein TIR3

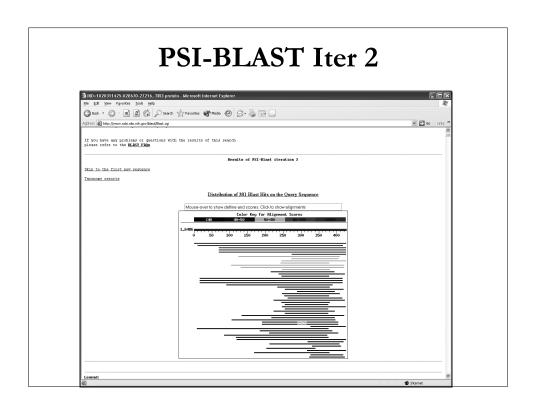


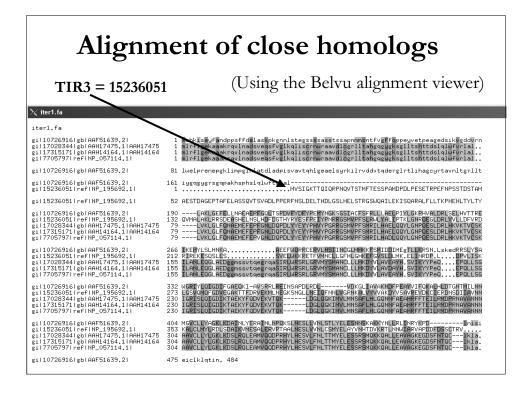


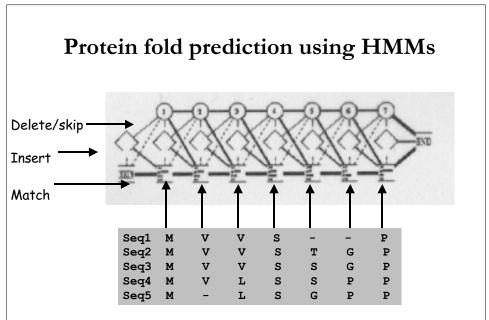


¥ KiD=10Z0Z19Z97-015910-7360, gj. 13Z30031 rel rel re _19509Z.1 hypotinetical protein [Arabidopsis tinat - Microsoft internet Explorer	Œ	مالاا
Ele Edit View Favorites Icols Help		M
Sack · O · M 2 () Search ☆ Fevorites ♠ Media ⊕ Ø • □ □		
Agdress () Note: Note:	∨ → 60	Links **
		^
Results of PSI-Blast iteration 1		=
Taxonomy reports		
Distribution of 59 Blast Hits on the Query Sequence		
Mouse-over to show defline and scores. Click to show alignments		
Color Key for Alignment Scores <40 40-50 50-80 80-200 >=200		
1_16825		
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400		
		
		
		
Legend:		
Run FSHillist steration 2		
200		- 1
Hit list size 250		-1
Sequences with E-value BETTER than threshold		~
i Done		

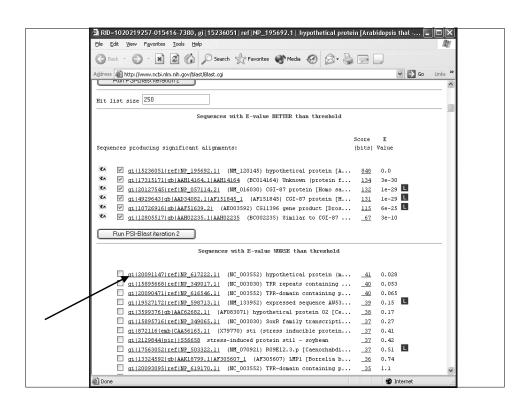








Using UCSC SAM software: 'modelfromalign foo –alignfile <msa>' will create an HMM, 'foo.mod'. Failed to find homologous PDB structures with the HMM...



Checking the top remote homolog

Do the two sequences agree at critical positions? Is the alignment local, or global?

```
>qi|20091147|ref|NP 617222.1| (NC_003552) hypothetical protein (multi-domain) [Methanosarcina acetivorans str. C2A]

qi|1991625|qb|AAM05702.1| (AE010918) hypothetical protein (multi-domain) [Methanosarcina acetivorans str. C2A]
Length = 463

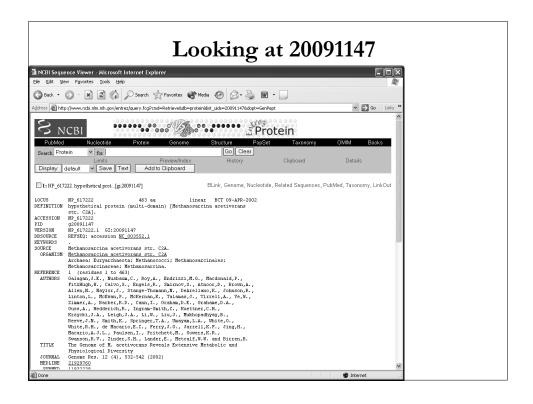
Score = 40.8 bits (94), Expect = 0.028
Identities = 34/112 (30%), Positives = 49/112 (43%), Gaps = 7/112 (6%)

Query: 290 FDRVEKMLNEGKSNGLLNEIQFMNLVGR---NKALVYVVAKDYVSAVHEYDKQ IERDNSD 346
FD V K++N G + +F+N + N + Y A Y A YDK I D +

Sbjct: 318 FDEVLKLVMNAGLTG-MKLTEFSNSISDDWYNMGVYYEQASRYDEAANCYDKAIRIDPLN 376

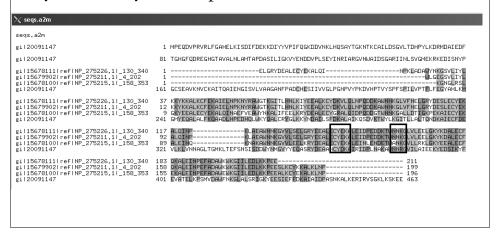
Query: 347 IIAVNNKALCLMYLRDLSDAIKVMESALERVPT---AALNESLVVNLCSMYE 395
A NN+ + L D+IK E A E P+ A N+ L ++ YE

Sbjct: 377 AKAVNNRGVILAIEEKYEDSIKYFEVATELKPSMVDAWFNKGLALSRIGKYE 428
```

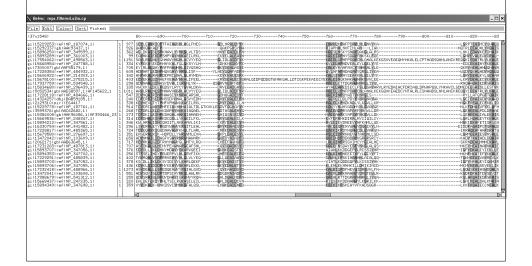


Working up 20091147

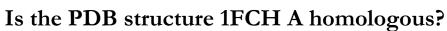
Gather homologs, align... try to identify critical positions

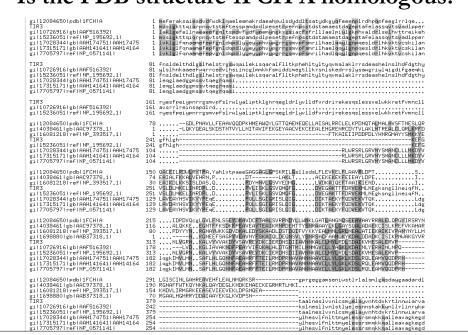


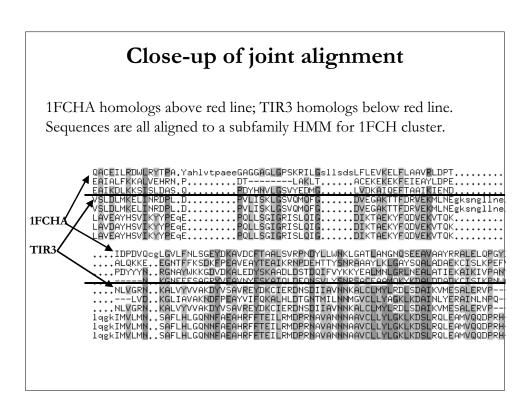
Extending the 20091147 alignment

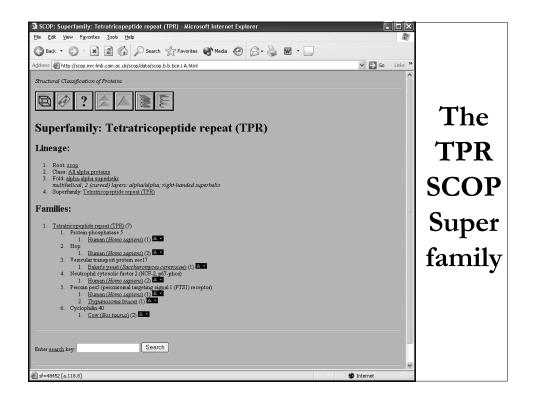


Examining the tree: there's a structure! | Table | Properties | Carelly | Properties |









Closing notes

- Homolog detection is just the first step
- Attention to domain structure is critical
- Phylogenetic inference is key to functional analysis
- Thanks to:
 - David Haussler, Kevin Karplus, Chris Sander
 - Barbara Baker, Brian Staskawicz, Richard Michelmore (Plant Biologist collaborators)

kimmen@uclink.berkeley.edu